

(specification page 22, lines 15-21). In other words, the polyhedron is used as an operating tool for performing such operations as scaling up and down, for example.

The Examiner asserts that Fant teaches a computer graphics system which clearly anticipates the claimed features. The Examiner cites to col. 11, line 35 through col. 13, line 2, as disclosing the claimed features. Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's assertion, as follows.

Fant teaches that translucent objects or images add further realism to the scene by providing smoke, fog, dust, shadows and haze (col. 11, lines 36-38). Applicants respectfully assert that "these translucent objects" relate directly to the discussion found in col. 11, lines 18-25, where Fant discloses a third method to display a three-dimensional/two-axis object or surface. Specifically, Fant discloses that an object is photographed at series of fixed elevations with a relatively large spacing such as a 30 degree spacing in azimuth completely around an object. Then, Fant goes on to disclose that these translucent objects or images can add further realism to the scene by providing smoke as a mask which defines the outline, shape and transmissivity factor. This is clearly not the same as what is claimed in claim 37.

Fant discloses that there are three approaches to display a three-dimensional/two-axis object or surface. The first is by storing a series of pictures in as small as 1-degree increments in both azimuth and elevation. The second method is by breaking the objects down into subsurfaces, such as the house shown in Fig. 14 (and Fig. 9).

Fant discloses (as shown in Fig. 9) using outlines to project an image of the generated three-dimensional model, i.e., the house shown in Fig. 9. This house is arranged on a two-dimensional axis. However, the present invention as claimed provides for a guide polyhedron for enveloping the outlines so as to easily obtain the orientation of the three-dimensional model. Thus, claim 37 recites "a regular polyhedron containing therein whole or a part of the three-dimensional shape model is also displayed." This feature is not disclosed or suggested by Fant. Accordingly, the features of claim 37 are not disclosed or suggested by Fant.

Claim 41 recites "calculating a regular polyhedron containing therein whole or a part of

the three-dimensional shape model," as recited in claim 37. Accordingly, claim 41 is allowable for the same reasons that claim 37 is allowable. The remaining claims are allowable due to their respective dependencies. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendments, arguments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and this application is believed to be in condition for allowance.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our deposit account number 19-3935.

Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicants' attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP



Deborah S. Gladstein
Registration No. 43,636

700 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone: (202) 434-1500

Dated: 10-7-99